

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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Hawaii and Congress

WHATEVER the recent Hawaiian tour of the congressional party may have done to educate the lawgivers on Hawaiian needs, it has certainly done something to call the attention of the American public to the situation in the Islands, says the New York Sun. Free importation of sugar, as enacted in the present tariff law, threatens the Territory of Hawaii with an unprecedented economic disaster. That fact was known before the present discussion incident, to the congressmen's visit. What the public is now learning concerns the peculiar unfairness and unwisdom of the course by which the Territory is to be ruined.

Advocates of the Hawaiian cause have a hearing at last. They have long sought to point out that when Hawaii entered the Union she gave up her rights to import the best plantation labor in the world, that from China. For the privilege of a closer union with this country, which even then consumed almost the totality of her sugar product, she accepted the labor handicap.

Hawaii today still carries the handicap, but she has been despoiled of the advantage natural to home industry. She is to be forced to compete with each and every cheap producer of sugar the world over, but for her sins, or rather for her belief in this country, she is cut off from the cheap and abundant labor which cane growers elsewhere are welcome to use. The thing is so unfair that it almost seems as if congress might be induced to provide redress. It is so wantonly harmful to American interests in the Pacific that even congressional patriotism, that overworked beast of burden, might be moved in the Hawaiians' behalf.

Democratic Cooperation

IF ALL Hawaiian industries are going to succeed, if the Territory is to develop all its resources to their highest degree of productivity, the men of affairs, the leaders in this community, must remember that ultra-conservatism never leads anywhere. There is a time to sit down and wait for what the future has in store. But to allow the waiting habit to become fixed to the extent that it leads to the paralysis of all initiative, is fatal. Fear is contagious. So is hope.

When the leaders in an industry get into that gloomy habit of mind which permits them to dwell only on the ills that are to follow, the world may believe them to a greater extent than they would wish or than is good for them.

If there be any man in Hawaii who fears that ten years hence these Islands may be a desert, his place is not among us. Common sense and good judgment, if he has them, ought to make him pull up stakes now and leave Hawaii to its fate.

Faith in tomorrow breeds confidence, and confidence is the basis of credit. Lack of confidence, were it general, would be a certain index of the approaching senility. Hawaii is young just as its sons are young—just to the extent that those who have been sponsors for progress continue to dream of further industrial conquests.

And so the sympathy and whole-souled backing of the community cannot go to the leaders in the pineapple industry unless, and until, they themselves declare their faith—that they are in this fight to the finish, and a successful one.

The packers cannot afford to desert the growers. The small men are ready to share the loss. They would be willing to let this year's crop rot in the fields if they can feel assured that if conditions are better next year, or the year after, they will be given another chance to make good. It takes small men to help build an industry, or a city, or a nation. Not all men are gifted with far-sightedness. The stolid inertia of the great mass of small producers who continue to plant crops, doggedly, irrespective of losses, year after year, has saved many a situation and carried many an industry over the crest of apparently insurmountable difficulties, to success.

What is needed now is concrete faith through works. This community intends to back up the pineapple industry but the support given includes the growers. They are as much a part of the industry and this community as the men whose capital is invested in the great packing establishments. Grower and packer are in the same boat and it happens to be the identical craft every man in Hawaii has an interest in. If it reaches safe harbor, we all gain. If there is shipwreck, we all lose.

The only thing that will carry this or any other industry through a trying situation is team work—the get-together spirit that is big enough and broad enough to include all the factors of the situation. Upbuild an industry in the democratic spirit of fair play to every man who contributes his time, labor, capital or brains to the successful outcome, and in the end there will be an enterprise so firmly grounded that no shock can ever overthrow it.

There are more ways than one of killing a cat. Division of losses is quite as important as splitting up the profits, and if the men who are guiding the pineapple industry through this crisis can get that idea they will be surprised to find how many people who have not one dollar directly invested in pineapples will go out of their way to boost and help make the industry the biggest success in all Hawaii.

The Use of Poison Gas

WHILE the frequent use of asphyxiating gas by the Germans on both east and west fronts is reported and the French trench fighters admit using such gas in "retaliation" opinion in Great Britain on the advisability of employing this new method of warfare is very much divided. That the British troops at the front could be provided with gas machines and that the scientists of Great Britain have been asked to report on noxious mixtures useable in the trenches is admitted, but that such will be used is still a question.

Sir William Crookes, the famous scientist, has stated that the means for the generation of killing gases have been worked out on a practical plan and that the reports have all been turned over to the war office. The scientist, himself, however, expresses a hope that his report will not be accepted. "I prefer that Great Britain win this war with clean hands," he is reported as saying.

It is a long way from Sir William Crookes to Harry Lauder, but both are being extensively quoted, their opinions on the use of gas being widely separated. The famous Scotch comedian would employ any means of crushing Great Britain's enemies. In an intensely bitter statement, published in a London paper, Lauder says:

"I had a kindly father and mother, and I was born and brought up, as we say in Scotch, in a kindly atmosphere. For forty years I have found this world a kindly sort of place to live in. But all this is changed now. All the kindly feelings I had for my fellow men, of whatever nationality, have undergone a transformation. I am filled with horror and indignation and loathing for the hellish enemy that can sink an unoffending liner, and send to their doom hundreds of innocent men, women and children. Now I am filled with the spirit of the days of Bruce and Wallace, when it was a case of no quarter for the foe."

I am not now concerned about fighting as gentlemen. I want to crush my enemy and the enemy of mankind with all the skill, cunning and strategy I possess, and by all the methods of which I can lay my hands. I am desperate. My blood seethes within my veins. I am mad. Alas! I am too old to fight, but my boy is fighting for me and mine, and would to God I could be at his side. These ruthless, heartless, blood-drunk villains must be met at their own game, and I know I am voicing the sentiments of thousands and thousands of people when I say that we must retaliate in every possible way, regardless of method or cost. If these German savages want savagery, let them have it. Let those who come after us begin civilization over again. For the time being I feel like a savage or a beast of prey guarding my sacred den."

The London Lancet believes that there is little benefit to come from any attempt to bring into use gases more noxious and poisonous than the chlorine used by the Germans.

"Glib references are made to the possible use of potent poisons, arsenical gases, prussic acid, or some other death-dealing substance which shall improve upon chlorine compound adopted by the enemy," says the Lancet. "It is well to remember that there is evidence that the enemy has seriously and systematically studied this question for some time and we may be fairly certain that the gas used was decided upon after considerable trial, as the most available and practicable for the ghastly ends in view. At all events, such other deadly materials as may be available are as much in the enemy's hands as in ours, and neither side would be likely to gain any permanent benefit by such machinations. We must not dismiss as impracticable the wilder dreams of the chemical poisoner, for in chemistry it would seem that no sooner is a suggestion dismissed as foolish than it at once appears in the form of an accomplished fact; but we lean to the belief that the capacities of gas poisoning have been exhausted to the full."

Wanted—The Remedy

THE FRIEND has reached the opinion that something more than a new city charter and something deeper than a Billy Sunday revival is needed to elevate the moral tone of this community again. The Friend is right. One of the things Honolulu needs most at the present time is a penitentiary with a wider front door and a better watched back door, with a resumption of justice that is just, to white, brown and yellow, rich and poor alike, and officials in power who are at least as much interested in law enforcement as in law breaking.

The Friend, in its current issue, says: "The Carnival of Crime—This is what the press claims that Honolulu is witnessing. It is charged that gambling was never so open, so flagrant and so widespread. Our reputable Chinese merchants complain that their business suffers severely from the loss of trade due to lack of money among their customers, who are squandering their all in this vice. It will run its filthy course unchecked. The police are said to stand in with those who profit both from gambling and the social vice. The revelations of the Anti-Saloon League have uncovered an unsavory mess of rottenness connected with the brewery and the local saloon business. At Wahiawa there is said to be no pretence of concealment. Gamblers and prostitutes ply their trade brazenly. The public is so debauched that juries refuse to convict flagrant cases of social vice. Recently it took three trials to find a notorious character guilty. Escapes from jail are ludicrously easy and frequent. No pressing of criminal cases and judicial tolerance are so frequent as to attract little or no attention. The poor criminal, especially if he be Asiatic, it is claimed, is made to suffer penalty, while the rich or influential goes scot free. There is a widespread moral let-down which affects every sphere of life."

Where will it end? If half is true as charged, and many of our conservative, sagacious Christian leaders think that the half has not yet been told, Honolulu needs a thorough moral cleanup. It is certainly time for a deluge, a great uprising of the Christian conscience to sweep away these evidences of social corruption. Some expect a new city charter will do it. It won't. Others ask, "When will Billy Sunday come?" Something deeper than either must lead the way. It is a good time to look the field over quietly this summer, and then let the entire Christian force act together.

Agricultural Science Not New

THE main difference between the profession of agriculture today and that of the pre-scientific centuries is that men now practice what they only used to preach. The Roman farmers were satisfied to get a four-fold increase from their wheat, yet they were well advised on what to do to get more. The men who knew better considered manual labor debasing and left the actual cultivation of their fields to their slaves. They bemoaned the fact that the actual cultivators would not practice the proper methods.

Columella, who lived with the later Caesars voiced this complaint: "No one gifted with common sense will ever permit himself to be persuaded that our earth has grown old, as men grow old. The sterility of our fields is to be imputed to our doings, because we hand over the cultivation of them to the unreasoning management of ignorant and unskillful slaves."

"Wherein does a good system of agriculture consist," is a question that Cato propounded to his readers 1665 years ago. He answered his own query by saying: "In the first place, in thorough plowing; in the second place, in thorough plowing; in the third place, in manuring." He further defined "plowing" as "simply rendering the earth porous and friable, which must tend to increase its productivity."

Varro, another old Roman who published an agricultural text book exactly two thousand years ago, said that "a field must not be sown entirely for the crop which is to be obtained the same year, but partly for the effect which is to be produced in the following, because there are many plants which, when cut down and left on the land, improve the soil. Thus lupines, for example, are plowed into a poor soil in lieu of manure."

There are no more up-to-date methods of good farming than were recommended by these ancient authors before the beginning of the Christian Era. With all the advances that have been made, thorough plowing and good manuring, by putting organic matter back into a soil that has grown a crop—are still the rule to follow if the planter expects to get back a profit from seed sown and labor expended.

Flag Lore

IF YOU see a ship come sailing into the harbor flying a flag showing a full-rigged ship in blue, over a lighthouse, in blue, in a white shield on a blue field, and have a five-pointed star in each corner of the flag, you will know by that that the secretary of commerce is on the ship. That's his flag, as officially proclaimed by the secretary himself, although what a full-rigged ship, sailing over a lighthouse planted in a blue field has to do with commerce is hard to imagine, unless it is intended to represent the fact that the American merchant marine is "up in the air" on account of the Seamen's Act.

Other new flags described in the proclamation of the secretary of commerce are:

The flag of the assistant secretary of commerce will be the same as that of the secretary of commerce, except that the colors will be reversed.

The flag of the commissioner of fisheries will be blue, with a white fish in the center with its head toward the hoist. The service flag of the bureau of fisheries is blue, with a white fish on a red diamond.

The flag of the commissioner of lighthouses will be blue, with a white triangle bearing a blue lighthouse. The service flag of the bureau of lighthouses is triangular in shape, white, with a red border, bearing a blue lighthouse.

The flag of the superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey is a white triangle, base toward the hoist, on a blue field. The service flag of the coast and geodetic survey is a red triangle, base down, in a white circle on a blue field.

The flag of the commissioner of navigation will be blue, with a full-rigged ship, in white, in the center. The service flag of the bureau of navigation will be a full-rigged ship, white, in a red circle on a blue field.

Swat the Fly

WHEN it comes to swatting race suicide we have to take off our hats to the fly, the common house fly, who has the busy bee beaten into what Roosevelt would describe as a frazzle. An ordinary female house fly, we are told in a trustworthy circular from the United States department of agriculture, starts in laying her first batch of eggs when she is only three or four days old. She is really older than that, but she has only been a fly three or four days. The rest of her young life has been spent in being a maggot or a pupa. But on her fourth day of flyhood she becomes a proud mother of from eighty to a hundred and twenty pearly eggs, which she has the satisfaction of seeing hatch out into little maggots if she hangs around the nest for eight hours, and these maggots become adult flies, if they survive the ailments of babyhood, in about seven to fifteen days, depending on the weather. By the time they are ready to take up eugenics on their own account, Mamma Fly has presented them with anywhere from one hundred and fifty to three hundred little brothers and sisters. Thus, in the good old summer time on the mainland, and all the year round in these Isles of Peace, a new generation of flies comes around about once in two weeks.

So when you "swat the fly," provided you do not miss you have not only deprived the world of the one buzzing insect which carries typhoid fever and other things around on its feet, but you have cut off from their being the few million direct descendants due within the next three months.

Chance To Cooperate

A CRISIS in the pineapple situation in this Territory is to be faced. There are at least five thousand tons more pineapples ready to harvest than the canners can handle without danger of a serious loss, and they are not prepared to take the risk of tying up the many thousands of dollars necessary to put all of this year's crop into marketable, canned shape.

As a consequence, these five thousand tons of the finest pineapples in the world will rot on the plants, for lack of a market.

The Advertiser does not pretend to be able to place the blame for this overproduction of pines by the small growers of Hawaii, but it will certainly be a serious economic disadvantage to the Islands if this great part of the crop is lost without any return, while it will mean the financial ruin of many growers, who have put their all, time, labor and capital, into their pineapple fields.

Undoubtedly, if these pines could be put on the mainland market in their fresh state, they could be sold at a price to cover all marketing costs and return something to the growers. Whatever the returns are, they would, under the circumstances, be net gain, and the Territory would profit to just the extent that the returns beat nothing.

The marketing of fresh pines on the mainland would also be splendid advertising for the Hawaiian canners. The demand created for Hawaiian pines by the sale of the fresh fruit in its season should, and undoubtedly would, increase the demand for the canned product throughout the rest of the year, much more than evening up for the competition between the fresh and the canned product during the short time the fresh fruit would be on the market.

Under the circumstances, would it not be good business for the canners to cooperate with the growers in the financing of the scheme to market fresh pines abroad? The growers now, working through the Territorial Market Bureau, are handicapped for funds to establish their selling agencies and move their crops. A few thousand dollars advanced by the pineapple canners would help market the fresh pines, would help advertise canned pines and would demonstrate without any further question the desire of the canning corporations to do what they can to relieve the growers in the present stress.

Time For Caution

FOR the time being caution is necessary in all financial transactions. Our relations with Germany and Mexico are in an exceedingly uncertain and sensitive stage. The scene shifts daily and so do the possibilities," writes Henry Clews in his latest market letter to investors, reviewing the general war situation as follows:

"If those of ultra-optimistic tendencies have underestimated the duration, and the appalling consequences of this war, it follows they have also underestimated its financial effects. An early ending is not yet in sight. The Allies are still preparing on a gigantic scale for their supreme effort, which has not yet been attempted. Next autumn the world will probably find one side materially weakened by continuous superhuman struggle, while the other has been strengthened by prolonged preparation. As for the end, that cannot be expected until one side or the other is thoroughly exhausted. The best estimates are that the struggle will cost Europe from \$18,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000 yearly until the finish. Such terrific waste cannot but profoundly affect the world's capital markets, and the adjustment of values to these abnormal conditions is still progressing, and the most important problem of the day, financially considered, is the paying of Europe's debt to the United States. If Europe cannot pay in merchandise; if we will not take her bonds in large amounts, and if foreign holders are unwilling to part with their American stocks and bonds, some such scheme for settlement as above suggested will have to be devised. Foreign holdings of Americans have diminished considerably; it being estimated that over \$200,000,000 have already been returned to this side, and the third selling movement this year which is now on will probably continue until preparations for the new British loan are discounted. Great Britain's obligations to this country must be enormous, since she is financing not only her own war but also giving very material financial assistance to her Allies. It is estimated that about \$500,000,000 in war orders have already been received in this market, and that another billion dollars is in prospect. The shipments of these vast amounts of munitions will come next autumn, when the outward movement of our agricultural products is at its zenith. The effect of the war upon British trade is shown in the statement that her excess of imports over exports for the year amounts to about \$2,240,000,000, compared with her usual excess of \$650,000,000. Britain generally pays for much of her excess imports by her foreign investments; but this means of adjustment is now shut off, and the enormous burden which she has shouldered can be appreciated by the fact that on March 1, 1916, her national debt will have risen to \$6,466,000,000, at the present rate of increase."

Governor Pinkham says that the less said about the tariff the better. He means the less he says about the tariff the better, because he certainly stands in a slippery place so far as the tariff is concerned. We trust that he may be induced to say enough about the tariff, however, to clear up that remark about the sugar men of Hawaii having so much money they don't know what to do with it. With the rest of Honolulu and Hawaii, The Advertiser welcomes the Governor home, glad of the fact that his trip abroad did his health good.

RUSSIAN SPIRIT STILL UNBROKEN

Army Retreating In Good Order.

Laying Waste the Country As It Withdraws

(Continued From Page One)

river, while on the left bank of the Vistula their lines were holding well.

Berlin reported that the Ivan-gorod fortress was being closely invested and its occupation was imminent.

Great Battle in Progress

An official report from the Austrian headquarters states that the Tenth offensive in South Poland had now entered upon its final stage towards a decisive victory. A great battle was in progress for the possession of the Chelm-Lublin-Ivanogorod railroad. The Russians, says the Austrian report, are desperately resisting but have been driven back to their last and main defensive lines.

It is reported that the Teutonic Allies have made steady progress between the Vistula and the Bug, capturing a number of Russian positions in that region, while the Russians, for their part, claim that the enemy has been driven from the right bank of the Bug.

The Russians appear to be short of artillery and ammunition, while the lack of trained officers is also seriously handicapping their defense of the Polish capital.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY CHURCH WORKERS

Rev. Stephen L. Desha Is Chosen Moderator of Hawaiian Evangelical Association

The ninety-third annual conference of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association adjourned yesterday after electing a moderator, appointing a program committee and listening to closing addresses by the delegates.

Rev. John W. Wadman, D. D., superintendent of the anti-saloon league, visited the session and presented his thanks to the members for their kindness in incorporating in their program the proceedings of the adjourned session of the league held last Wednesday, as well as for their sympathetic cooperation and valuable assistance.

During the coming ecclesiastical year, he plans to visit as many churches of the Territory as possible, in order to present the cause of the league and to assist in organizing branch societies and Lincoln Lee Legion, wherever desirable.

The proceedings of the adjourned session will be published immediately, together with a translation of the constitution and by-laws of the league, into Hawaiian language.

The basis of representation in electing delegates to the annual meeting of the league will be made large enough, it is planned, to include such bodies as the chamber of commerce, the board of trade, the board of supervisors, the board of education, the board of health, the civil service commission and the like. There is no reason, said Pastor Wadman, why the Governor of the Territory should not send a representative to the annual meeting, if he is too busy to attend in person.

Rev. Stephen L. Desha was elected moderator of the evangelical association and Rev. Charles M. Kamakawiwole vice-moderator. Rev. H. K. Apoepe, the retiring moderator, appointed the following to be a program committee: Rev. S. L. Desha, Rev. Akiko Akana, Wm. H. Rice, Rev. Henry P. Judd and Rev. John P. Erdman.

P. J. Kollett was re-elected scribe and J. K. Kaiwi his assistant. Entertainment of the delegates to the next conference was left to the Haili Church of Hilo.

The report of the committee on a pastor's handbook was accepted and the committee authorized to print it. The new moderator was added to the committee, which next will undertake the formulation of a modern constitution for the churches.

PRECAUTIONS AT BREMER TON

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

SEATTLE, July 22.—Unusual precautions are being taken at the Bremerton Navy Yard. A new rule requiring all visitors to register has been put in force.

John Kahani, a Hawaiian, fell down a hatch of the steamer Arizona yesterday morning and suffered a broken collar bone, broken ribs and injuries to his spine. He stepped on a hatch cover, which tipped when struck by iron which was being unloaded.